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illustrated in his theory of tornadoes, where from beginning to end he follows out a definite sequence of processes, beginning with reasonable conditions as to the distribution of temperature and moisture, and showing in the end that these might produce the extraordinary velocities seen in tornado winds. The definite quality of this work is most reassuring, in contrast with the vague speculations commonly prevailing about these peculiar storms.

After resigning from his professorship in the Signal Service in 1886, Ferrel spent his later years peacefully with his relatives near Kansas City. He died on September 18, 1891, at Mayfield, Kansas, and was there buried.

1893. W. M. DAVIS.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS GENTH.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS GENTH was born at Waechtersbach, Hesse Cassel, May 17, 1820. After leaving the Gymnasium at Hanau, in 1839, he studied at the University of Heidelberg, and afterward under Liebig at Giessen, then under Bunsen at Marburg. He received his Doctor's degree in 1846, and was then for three years assistant to Bunsen and Privat-Docent. As a student at Heidelberg, he at first took up the study of conchology, and published at least one paper on that subject. Later he became interested in what finally proved to be the work of his life, chemical mineralogy; and after his removal to the United States, in 1848, he quickly took a very prominent place among mineralogists. In 1846 he first studied the compounds of cobalt with ammonia, and laid the foundation for all which has been done since. In this country he again took up the subject, and with Dr. Wolcott Gibbs made an elaborate investigation, which was published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," Vol. IX. After a very active and busy life as an analytical chemist in Philadelphia, he became, in 1872, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, which place he held until 1888, when he returned to his work as a chemical expert, still keeping up, however, his active interest in his favorite study, chemical mineralogy, and continuing to publish papers on that subject almost up to the time of his death, the last appearing in January, 1893. The list of Dr. Genth's published papers is a very long one, and embraces nearly one hundred titles. Among others, it includes Reports on the Mineralogy of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Mineralogy owes him the discovery of about twenty new species. His long and useful life terminated on

February 2, 1893. Many learned societies numbered him among their members. He was elected into the National Academy of Sciences in 1872, and was one of the four Honorary Fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was admitted in 1875 to our own Academy.

1893. WOLCOTT GIBBS.

JOHN STRONG NEWBERRY.

JOHN STRONG NEWBERRY was descended from several of the noted families of Connecticut. Of these, three, Pitkin, Wolcott, and Newberry, contributed very largely to the conduct of affairs in Colonial times. And there are probably no two families in the United States that have produced as many men of note on the bench, in politics, and in science as have the Pitkin and Wolcott families in the male and female lines of descent.

Dr. Newberry's grandfather, General Roger Newberry, son of Captain Roger Newberry and Elizabeth Newberry, daughter of Governor Roger Wolcott, had acquired a tract of several thousand acres in Ohio. His father, Henry, removed to this land in 1824, where he founded the town of Cuyahoga Falls, and was successful in his enterprises. Dr. Newberry was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 22, 1822, and was not two years old at the time of this removal.

Professor Newberry was one of the most eminent of the small group of American geologists whose labors span almost the last half of this century, and extend over a wide range in their science. They are — too soon we must say they were — men who, in conducting the great geological reconnoissances throughout the unknown West, or in organizing and executing State geological surveys, became broadly educated in the science which they were helping to build up. Some of them were specialists in one or more departments, but all necessarily became general geologists.

Dr. Newberry's early life was passed under conditions of affluence and intelligent refinement, leaving him free to follow his intellectual bent. Already as a boy he was deeply interested in natural science, and had become familiar with the plants and animals of his State. In collecting the fossil plants of the coal mines near his home, he laid the foundation of what became later perhaps his most important specialty. Both in college and during 1849 and 1850 in Paris he prepared himself to be a physician,